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NOTES ON GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

Amphibia, Anura, *Barycholos ternetzi*, *Chaunus rubescens*, and *Scinax canastrensis*: Distribution extension, new state record.

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During field trips on August, September, October 2006, and January 2007, to the Parque Estadual das Furnas do Bom Jesus (PEFBJ) (20°11'14" to 20°16'34" S, 47°22'13" to 47°29'17" W; 647-1018 m), municipality of Pedregulho, northeastern region of the state of São Paulo, southeastern Brazil, we registered three anuran amphibian species representing an increase of their distributions and new records for São Paulo. This state park, with 2069.06 ha, is a representative protected area in the limit of São Paulo and Minas Gerais states. The vegetation of PEFBJ is characterized mostly by secondary seasonal semideciduous forests (Oliveira-Filho and Fontes 2000) along the rivers and on scarps of the canyons and small patches of *Cerrado* (Brazilian savanna; Ratter et al. 1997) in the interior of the park and on the plateau (Branco et al. 1991; Franco et al. 2007).

Barycholos ternetzi (Figure 1) is widely distributed in the Brazilian *Cerrado* domain, being previously known from many localities in the states of Goiás, Mato Grosso, Minas Gerais, Tocantins, Maranhão, and Distrito Federal (Caramaschi and Pombal Jr. 2001; Frost 2007). However, this species has never been recorded in the state of São Paulo. First described as *Paludicola ternetzi* Miranda-Ribeiro, 1937, it was considered a senior synonym of *Barycholos savagei* Lynch, 1980, under the combination *B. ternetzi* (Miranda-Ribeiro, 1937) (Caramaschi and Pombal Jr. 2001). This small brachycephalid frog (SVL = 25.61 mm, mean weight = 1.75 g, N = 11) is abundant at PEFBJ, where it occurs associated with riverine forest litter and permanent streams with rocky bed in seasonal semideciduous forest and seasonal semideciduous alluvial forest (Franco et al. 2007). We observed many individuals on August and September, but only on October (beginning of the rainy season) this species was found in calling activity.

Figure 1. Adult male of *Barycholos ternetzi* at Parque Estadual das Furnas do Bom Jesus, municipality of Pedregulho, São Paulo, Brazil.

Chaunus rubescens (Figure 2) is known from the states of Pará and Piauí until Goiás and Minas Gerais (Frost 2007). It is a typical species of *Cerrado* areas in central Brazil. This species was first named as *Bufo rufus* Garman, 1877, but this name was considered as a primary homonym of *Bufo rufus* Schneider, 1799 (Lavilla 1992). By this reason the name applied by Lutz (1925) is now in use. Frost et al. (2006) revalidated the generic name *Chaunus* and included *Bufo rubescens* in it, as well as several other species previously included in the genus *Bufo*. In PEFBJ (the first record of this species for São Paulo) this large bufonid toad (SVL males = 84.23 mm, mean weight = 74.54 g, N = 7) was found associated with permanent streams with rocky bed in seasonal semideciduous alluvial forest (Franco et al. 2007) and anthropically disturbed sites, such as artificial permanents ponds. Some individuals were observed on August, September, and October, but only on August (end of dry season) this species was found in calling activity.

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Figure 2. Adult male of *Chaunus rubescens* at Parque Estadual das Furnas do Bom Jesus, municipality of Pedregulho, São Paulo, Brazil.

Figure 3. Adult male of *Scinax canastrensis* at Parque Estadual das Furnas do Bom Jesus, municipality of Pedregulho, São Paulo, Brazil.

Scinax canastrensis (Figure 3), described by Cardoso and Haddad (1982), is known from its type-locality, at Parque Nacional da Serra da Canastra, municipality of São Roque de Minas, state of Minas Gerais (Haddad et al. 1988), and from the municipality of Perdizes, Minas Gerais (Oliveira-Filho and Kokubum 2003). This new record for the state of São Paulo extends the distribution of *S. canastrensis* approximately 45 km to the west of the Parque Nacional da Serra da Canastra, Minas Gerais. This small-size hylid treefrog (SVL males = 29.66 mm, mean weight = 1.92 g, N = 6) occurs at low densities at PEFBJ, where males were observed calling at the end of dry season (August and September) and at the beginning of the rainy season (October) on branches of shrub vegetation, always associated with gallery forest lining the permanent streams in seasonal semideciduous alluvial forest (Franco et al. 2007).

The specimens collected were deposited at the Célio F. B. Haddad anuran collection, Departamento de Zoologia, Universidade Estadual Paulista, Rio Claro, São Paulo, Brazil, under the following numbers: *Barycholos ternetzi* (CFBH 13443-51 and 13973), *Chaunus rubescens* (CFBH 13412-13), and *Scinax canastrensis* (CFBH 13438-39 and 13974-78).

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